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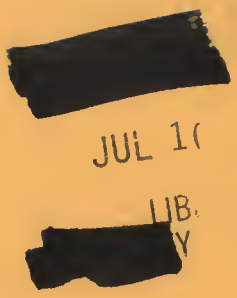

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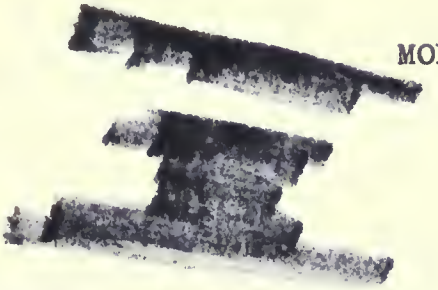

MONTANA - 1960

PREPARED BY FARM LABOR SECTION
OF THE MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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PART 1
ANNUAL
SUMMARY

PLANNING

At the beginning of the year 1960, we had the following assumptions on agriculture:

1. That there would be little change in crop acreages and production in field corn for grain and silage, potatoes for seed and food, strawberries, orchard fruits, grass and legumes harvested for seed, and dry beans. Increased acreage in sweet corn for canning and in oil seed plantings could be anticipated.

2. Cereal grain acreages would not substantially differ from 1959, but there was a large enough shift from spring to fall planting that labor demand would be materially affected in April and May grain planting period.

3. Sugar beet acreages would be up from 1959.

4. Cattle and sheep condition indicated a good calf and lamb crop.

5. The heavy early snow fall promised adequate spring subsoil moisture.

The labor picture was less clear. The labor dispute in the non-ferrous metals industry had idled thousands of miners and smelter workers in August. Hundreds had immediately made themselves available for agricultural work. If the strike continued into the spring months, more would be seeking farm work. If settled, the local labor supply would shrink abruptly. This would not materially affect the demand for migratory hand labor, but could drastically change the availability for jobs for in-migrants skilled in mechanized farming, disrupting for at least one season a "normal" pattern of movement.

Nothing in the foreseeable patterns warranted contemplation of any changes in the administrative organization, particularly as O and M planning is on a quarterly basis with ample opportunity to make pre-seasonal and in-season changes as necessary. Labor dispute settlement in February helped clarify the labor supply picture.

Following the Western States Pattern meeting in Boise in February, local office farm placement personnel and managerial level workers of larger labor using areas were called together for a two day conference. Implementation of the Revised Regulations on Interstate Clearance was a primary topic for discussion. The crop activity agreement under which more than half of the Interstate Migratory Labor is placed on order, and over two-thirds secured, has during its period of operation complied with policies fairly close to the revised regulations so that no problems were anticipated. This involves positive recruitment and has been eminently successful for several years, however, only one major user of large numbers of workers is covered for Montana. As a result of this meeting a proposal was made to the Arizona Agency for recruitment with the local offices in telegraphic typewriter communication. The Arizona Agency accepted, and results were far better than expected in a hastily arranged operation.

In addition, to this meeting of agency personnel, nine district meetings of sugar growers were attended by local office and administrative people for the exchange of information on labor problems.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Although the year beginning assumption of good spring moisture was correct in most areas, unusually warm weather in the first two weeks of April (highest of record for several stations) followed by three weeks of unseasonable cold, accompanied by considerable wind and above long-term mean precipitation, permitted little net gain in subsoil moisture. Precipitation was generally deficient from May through July, with averages well below seasonal. By July first soil moisture was deficient in most counties. Spring crops, on unirrigated ground, except in extreme Northeast and range grass suffered, with fall grains forced to early maturity. The latter turned out better than expected as a result of excellent farming practices that made maximum utilization of subsoil moisture. Early August was wet, but the latter portion dry and frequently windy. Droughty conditions continued on into September and October, at first holding up seeding of fall grains in some areas, then resulting in "dusting-in" some late plantings. Irrigated land crops did well with water supplies holding up, although not abundant, throughout the season. Freezing temperatures late in April and again in the middle of June in the western portion were felt in the virtual failure of the sour cherry and commercial apple crop, and combined with early freeze of the previous fall to wipe out the raspberry crop in the Bitterroot area.

The warmth of late March and early April brought on an abrupt demand for farm workers to perform seeding operations, with a considerable percentage of most crops gotten into the ground during the period. Wind also contributed to the demand as dry land farmers wanted to assure open ground on fallow for maximum moisture absorption. Progress was good until the 20th when a complete reversal of weather slowed activity and hampered germination. Development had been fair to good to that time, while growth was retarded frost loss was practically nil.

After the first week in May, crops progressed well with a rapidly increasing demand for migratory workers both on grain and other farms. Migrant crews were in demand in the Western sugar beet area in the first two weeks of May and in other growing areas before the last of the month, despite the period of retardation. Warm dry weather in May encouraged heavy and rapid weed growth so that row crops required repeated cultivation, beets especially, to provide reasonable working conditions for hand labor.

Hay harvest starting in June caused a flucuating but steady demand through October, even though total acreage cut was below the preceding year.

Most domestic migratory crews and families completed committments by July 15th and departed for subsequent jobs, even though many work opportunities remained due to the heavy weed growth. There were considerably more than usual arrivals without subsequent committment.

Grain harvest got underway in the first half of July as winter wheat ripened, but light crops with practically ideal harvest conditions in the first 4 weeks of the activity, discouraged use of custom combines and reduced labor needs. Although August rains caused some interruptions, harvest went on at an almost casual pace until October. Wheat production was slightly more than 1959, ranking just above to be the second lowest in eleven years. Yield average and slightly higher than 1959, but a smaller acreage was harvested.

During July and August a good sweet cherry crop was harvested, but the sour cherry crop was a complete loss. This fruit picking season was cut by two weeks, eliminating cannery openings (sweet cherries are a fresh market crop). Cannery corn harvest started in August and was completed, again under practically ideal conditions, somewhat after mid-September.

Harvest of sugar beets and potatoes, began in late September on a limited scale, was practically completed in October. Neither activity presented demands for labor which could not be met locally or from immediate area.

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1960

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul Activities	
perated by State agency:	
. Day-haul points	0
. Towns with day-haul points	0
. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	0
. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	0
stablished (unsupervised) by State agency:	
. Day-haul points	0
. Towns with day-haul points	0
. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	0
. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	0
Section B. Services to School-age youth	
owns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated	0
ay-haul points operated separately for school-age youth	0
ay-haul points established by State agency for school-age youth	0
upervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
. Placements in camp	0
lacements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes	0
Section C. Services to other special groups	
ervices rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
. Placements	1355
. Applicant holding acceptances	198
ther placements of reservation Indians	1211
uerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	0
Section D. Special Services to employers	
mployers receiving combine services:	
. From out of area	97
. From out of State	201
mployers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
. From out of area	0
. From out of State	0
ood processing employers receiving placement services	8
Section E. Other special services	
ocal offices which held farm clinics	0
ays on which farm clinics were held	0
ssues of farm labor bulletins published	33
. Copies distributed	12,375
tate agency's work guides distributed	1,000
. Within reporting State	500
. To other States	500
ocal offices participating in formal community service programs	2 1/
olunteer farm placement representatives	172

wo local offices are represented on Rural Development Committees in Ravalli and Lake ies. These are designated as Pilot Counties by the Montana Rural Development Committee.

RECRUITMENT AND LABOR SUPPLY

LOCAL

The definition of "local" agricultural labor supply as workers residing within normal daily commuting distance of the place of employment is not strictly adhered to in this discussion or in regular reports. The size of local office administrative areas is such that there may be several population centers, with workers accepting employment considerably beyond daily commuting distance but still within the area served. For purposes of this discussion, then, workers residing within a local office administrative area who are employed by farm operators within that area are classed as "local" workers. The difficulty of maintaining an accurate distinction between local and intrastate workers both residing and working in the same local office area is obvious.

Demands for workers fall pretty generally into the following broad categories:

Machine Operator - heavy: In farming operations, usually grain, operate tractors, wheel or track-laying of more than three bottom moldboard plow capacity, and other equipment of comparable scale. Local supply of such workers was exhausted in the first week in April. Local workers, historically, have never met need, and are supplemented by workers, available for grain season only, who in-migrate from upper Great Plains states or who follow a shuttle pattern from south to north, reversing in the fall.

Machine Operator - light: Perform mechanized operations on smaller grain, general, or livestock farms. Frequently in combination with other specialties. This type of worker also is in short supply in the state, and is supplemented by in-migrants. In the 1960 season, local supply of such workers was exhausted before the end of April.

Agricultural Specialists: Persons who perform seasonal (usually short time) activities requiring a considerable degree of specialized experience. This category includes some irrigators, loose hay stackers, sheep shearers, lambers, etc. Many of these are also machine operators and follow agricultural work of different type throughout the growing season. Others are in the agricultural labor field only during the period of a single activity, returning to non-agricultural work upon completion. Some activity which attracts such workers started as early as February. Workers who were willing to accept agricultural work were absorbed as they became available.

Livestock Handlers: Range from all-round cowboys to bunch herders during lambing and shearing. Most of these workers are also available for other farm and ranch work. Local supply exhausted in early part of period, but students becoming available in June replenish local labor pools.

Hand Labor - harvest: Pick raspberries, strawberries, tree fruits, corn and other crops on a piece-work basis. There is usually an adequate supply of local or intra-state workers for these activities with the exception of cherries. The cherry crop harvest falls into a period when adjoining states, where fruits are an important crop, have a slack season. Regular tree fruit workers consider the Montana cherry growing area as a working vacation. The timing of a hand harvest, and its location largely determines what local workers will be available. Raspberries and strawberries provide jobs for high school youth, during the early and mid portion of school vacation. Sweet corn harvest in August and potato harvest in September and October is attractive to reservation Indians, particularly those who have farm land or livestock, having given them time to get up hay and harvest an early grain crop. These local workers actually do not get into the agricultural labor field until the peak of demand in mid-season and continue in activities which are not generally sought by other agricultural workers.

Hand Labor - cultivation: To all intents and purposes supplies of workers for this activity do not exist. While the thinning, hoeing and weeding of sugar beets is the largest activity using this labor, there are other row crops, such as beans, corn and potatoes which can use hand labor in cultivation until mid-season. Corn and potatoes, especially, are amenable to extensive machine cultivation which cuts hand labor use to a minimum or eliminates need for off-farm labor entirely.

Recruitment for local labor in all these broad categories is conducted through newspapers, and where available, radio publicity. In outlying areas volunteers serve as points for dissemination of information, directing workers, and feedback of information to the local offices. The 1564 placements made by volunteers does not begin to reflect the value of their services as community contacts. Areas where there might be a sufficient number of persons to warrant establishment of day-hauls are all remote from areas of demand.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
of Employment Security
2--Table 4 (10/58)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

State Montana

Table 4. Interstate Agricultural migrant activities in 1960

Section A. Migrant contacts			Section B. Individuals represented	
Type	By reporting State	With reporting State's residents	Age and sex	In Sec A, Col. III
I	II	III	I	II
cal.....	282	0	2. Total.....	0
Crew Leaders..	68	0	a. Male, 16 & over.....	0
Family heads..	197	0	b. Female, 16 & over...	0
Other.....	17	0	c. Under 16.....	0

Section C. Worker Characteristics		Section D. Services rendered	
Type	Number	Type	Number
I	II	I	II
		6. Total.....	265
		a. Schedules by ES....	94
nilies.....	401	b. Requests for action	0
ttached males.....	207	c. Other services.....	0
ttached females.....	35	d. Validations.....	157
		e. Information only...	14

Section E. Summary of migratory movement by State

Home State		Last State in		Next State in	
State	Workers	State	Workers	State	Workers
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total.....	2089	Total.....	2089	Total.....	2089
s	2007	Texas	1669	Texas	158
ona	75	Arizona	94	Colorado	414
onsin	5	Nevada	19	Wisconsin	730
Mexico	2	Oregon	110	Washington	41
		Idaho	30	Michigan	222
		Wisconsin	5	Oregon	182
		Washington	160	Illinois	21
		New Mexico	2	Idaho	122
				Oklahoma	22
				Mississippi	15
				North Dakota	7
				Arizona	6
				California	28
				Minnesota	18
				Ohio	19
				Utah	29
				Kansas	13
				Wyoming	24
				Iowa	18

(Over)

Comments:

Section A, Line C includes 17 single workers hired for Montana employ on delegated hiring authority. Fifteen from the El Paso, Texas offic and two by Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Section D. Line a includes revised 369's not actually changing the schedule of a family or crew if workers not included in the original schedule were added. Those cases where a downward revision in worker numbers occurred are included in Line d, Validations even though a revised 369 marked "Information only" was prepared.

Section E. included as residents of Texas are 138 Indian workers, of groups included in the North American Indian Treaties, who regularly reside in the State of Coahuita, Mexico, whose first scheduling for work is done by the Eagle Pass office.

INTRA & INTERSTATE

The flow of both intra-state and interstate workers was directed through regular clearance procedures and informational bulletins.

A weekly bulletin was published through-out the season, supplemented during harvest by twice-weekly special bulletins. In state distribution to all local offices and volunteers assured current information at approximately 200 points within the state. Clearance orders were set-up covering openings so that persons desiring firm commitments on openings could secure them within a reasonable distance of any point of information. The telegraphic typewriter, net with stations centered in all important agricultural areas, permits rapid transmission of orders, both on state wide and immediate area basis and instantaneous notification of supply at a cost far below that of telephone communication.

Bulletin information also contributed to the interstate flow of machine operators and various specialists originating on the West Coast and in the upper Great Plains and Midwest. Bulletin information was not followed up, generally, with orders beyond offices of immediate clearance in other states. However, direct office of supply to demand office communication often resulted in definite referrals and job committments.

The principal use of the Interstate Clearance procedures was for hand labor for cultivation, primarily cultivating activity in sugar beets. The usual source of such workers is the Southwest and orders were cleared to Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico resulting in Annual Worker Plan acitivity included on Table 4. Most of these workers were positively recruited in Texas under a multi-state crop agreement. A small number, also from Texas, were recruited under a delegated hiring authority. Workers were also recruited by the Arizona agency through an arrangement whereby the applicant holding offices, part of that States' TWX net, gave TWX notification of available workers so the order holding office could immediately have employer prepare and transmit transportation grants and subsistence loans, and cover the worker by insurance in-transit.

This arrangement, combining features of telephone referral and delegated hiring authority was rather hastily set up, probably a little late inception, but due to the efforts of the Arizona Agency and its local offices worked very well. The value of instantaneous transmission of written communication between states, we feel, has definitely been proven in this recruitment.

New Mexico also recruited workers under delegated hiring authority. This in line with an interstate agreement in sheep ranch workers.

Family groups, moving and working as a unit, far outnumbered crews on arrival. As usual, there was some re-assembling into larger groups upon departure, but not to the extent that has been noted in previous years. There was also less changing of schedules of both crews and family groups than there had been in immediately preceding periods. The season was such that it would have been desirable to have retained about 10% of the total number of workers for another three or four weeks for extra weed control. However, their desire to fulfill previous committment, and in the case of unscheduled groups, to get in on the beginning of subsequent activities, led to rapid outmigration upon completion of thinning and hoeing. This commendable devotion to commitments is evidence of the excellence of selection by the applicant holding states.

S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
eau of Employment Security
m ES-225--Table 5 (1/59)

Budget Bureau No. 44=R779.7

State Montana

Table 5. Interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities in 1960

Item	Orders		Openings	
	Extended (sec. A) received (sec. B)	Filled	Extended (sec. A) received (sec. B)	Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
Section A. Reporting State as order-holding State				
Reporting State, total...	8	5	5315	2089
Applicant-holding States involved:				
exas	3	2	4850	1974
rizona	3	2	5310	94
ew Mexico	3	1	27	2
ashington	1	0	500	0
tah	3	1	3	0
evada	1	1	500	19
Section B. Reporting State as applicant-holding State				
Reporting State, total...	48	21	5126	628
Order-holding States involved:				
yoming	21	0	420	0
owa	2	2	125	41
isconsin	5	3	1865	258
hio	9	7	53	45
olorado	1	1	500	84
regon	2	2	11	11
rizona	1	0	50	0
South Dakota	1	0	180	0
tah	1	1	22	22
exas	5	5	1900	187

gnature _____ Title ES Director

(Over)

Comments:

Section A includes only orders extended for statewide clearance in other states--not orders which may have been extended into other states by local offices to local offices in areas of immediate clearance.

Section B includes direct contacts between local offices which resulted in clearance action even if interstate clearance orders had not previously bee formally accepted.

FOREIGN LABOR

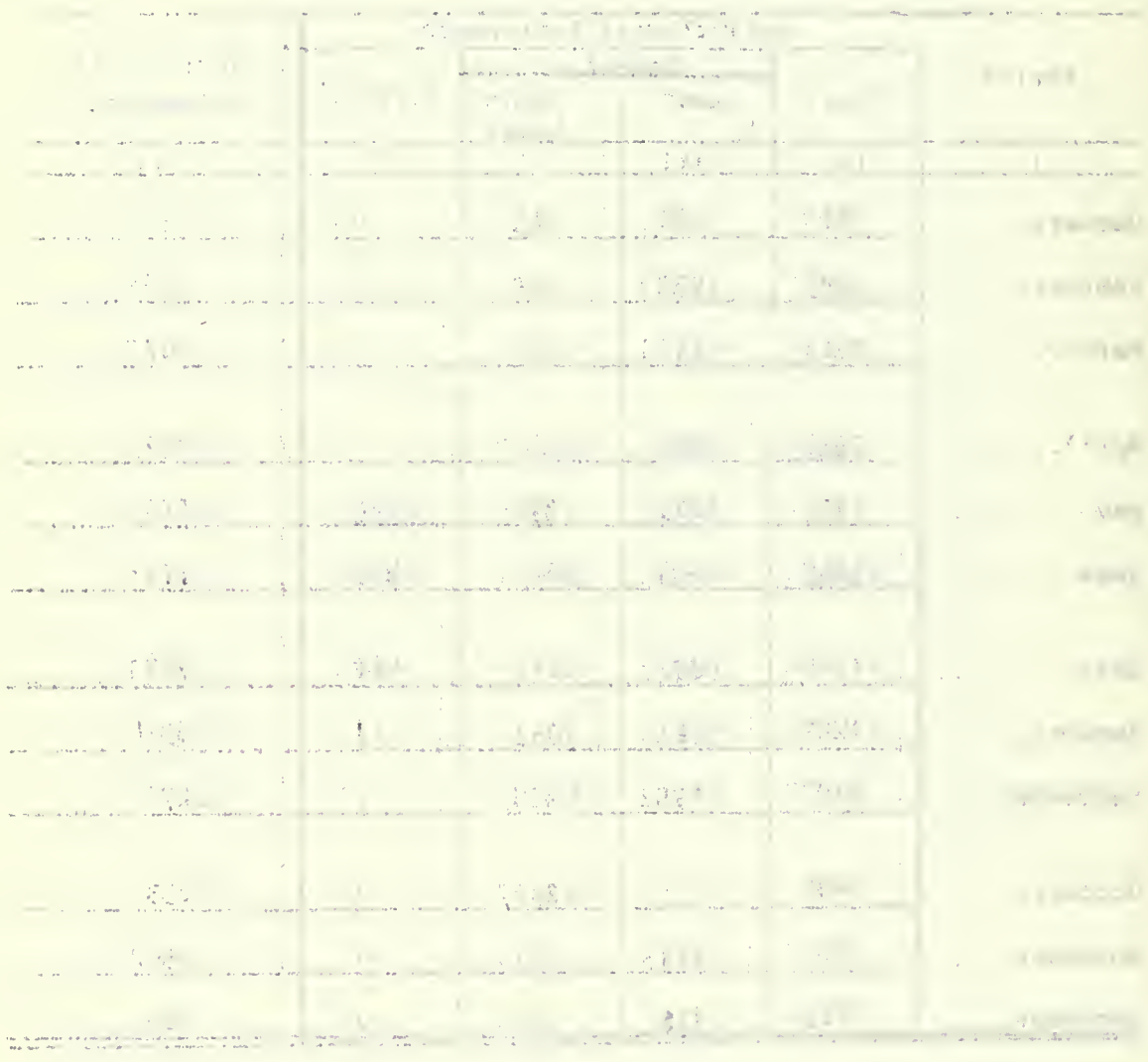
Despite an increase in the number of domestic migratory workers willing to come to Montana for hand cultivation activities in sugar beets, the total lack of local supply made it necessary to contract Mexican labor. Early in the year, acreage allotment increases of .06 were announced. In the spring, after many growers had contracted acreage, a further increase in allotment brought the total permitted percentage of increase to .075. The additional available domestic workers did not begin to compensate for the increased need based on acreage. A ceiling of 2470 Mexican Nationals was calculated and approved for the period May 1 to July 15. The first contracting of foreign labor was on May 17. However, delayed germination held importation down throughout the month of May. It became necessary to request increase of ceiling to 2595 from June 1 to July 15 as it appeared work would get behind. The very dry June, however, left topsoil in condition which permitted more effective machine use, so that the total number of foreign workers contracted was 2438, slightly fewer than the original ceiling. The final ceiling was based upon anticipation of a normal June, though hindsight makes it appear the panic button was pushed too soon. The exodus of domestic labor from the Southern Sugar Beet area (an area which is not greatly favored by domestic workers as the same processor has acreage to the north and east 100 to 150 closer to the fruit and vegetable areas of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan) left a serious problem in a bad weed year. Seventeen Mexican Nationals were retained in the area, to supplement the few remaining domestic workers, until August 20.

The shortage estimates upon which foreign labor requests were based were calculated from local office reports of labor need and estimates of local labor supply, upon reports of recruitment progress (first contact with workers in the domestic area of supply made 30 to 45 days prior to preparation of validation) under ES positive recruitment, reports of progress in recruitment by processors who maintain licensed labor offices in the supply areas, and "requests for action" on 369's from other areas than the usual supply area. In estimating needs average past comparable period work performance, adjusted to acreage changes, were used.

The controls under which sugar beet acreages are allotted and the product marketed, provides for a minimum basic labor wage rate. This rate is set by hearing in wage districts designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Montana is divided between two such districts, agricultural reporting area 9-27.01, coinciding with crop-wage area 27-01-SB-06, falls in a different wage district than the other three agricultural reporting areas and crop-wage areas.

TABLE 2. State summary--Employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and agricultural placements, by month, 1960

Period	Agricultural Employment				Agricultural Placements
	Total	Domestic		Foreign	
		Local	Non-local		
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
January.....	1921	1478	443	0	316
February.....	2093	1590	503	0	565
March.....	2618	1833	785	0	807
April.....	5380	2960	2420	0	2429
May.....	7399	3609	3790	1649	5219
June.....	13283	4049	6661	2438	7793
July.....	11905	5057	6656	426	7683
August.....	12497	5423	7057	17	6994
September....	9037	4752	4285	0	2767
October.....	6458	4151	2307	0	2930
November.....	2003	1413	590	0	542
December.....	1925	1376	548	0	366



Basic rates per acre are set for three different practices in thinning, for first hoeing after thinning and for subsequent weeding. The period in which foreign workers were employed in 1960 covered the thinning and first hoeing in all areas, but only in crop-wage area 27-02-SB-07 were foreign workers retained beyond first hoeing.

Nine field wage surveys were made in three crop-wage areas, covering three thinning practices (not necessarily all used in all areas) and first hoeing. In the Milk River - Missouri sugar beet area, 27-04-SB-09, no surveys were made as the work force was 100% foreign. A report of dominated areas was prepared with the recommendation that the findings in 27-03-SB-08 and 27-02-SB-07 be considered in making a determination. This area is bounded on the Southeast by the first and product processing is done in the second of the two areas, in both of which postings showed the same rates as being paid foreign workers in the dominated area.

Every survey showed instances where rates were negotiated upward for the minimum due to conditions which made work more difficult than common to the area.

Regardless of the practice used there still remain varying degrees of difficulty in performing the cultivating tasks in spring work in sugar beets. Growers who provide the best possible working conditions for whatever practice is used not only save cash labor outlay, but by giving the worker the opportunity to improve his output, enchancing his hourly earning, find good workers returning year after year.

While machines, which provide assists in the early cultivation of the sugar beet crop are in general use, a much greater saving in hand labor will largely depend upon advances in planting equipment, and in the seed itself.

LABOR SURPLUSES & SHORTAGES

The location of adequate supplies of all types of farm workers was difficult in all local office areas at some times. Only in the matter of hand labor for cultivation in the arly spring were shortages so severe that local office action, seeking workers through regular procedures in an every-expanding chain of cooperation, was not sufficient to fill demands. Most of this shortage was in sugar beets, though commercial track gardens also felt the pinch.

The drouthy condition which prevailed severely cut demands in the harvest of hay and train, but as migrant workers and custom crews who follow such work were appraised of the situation through the interchange of information under the Wheat States Agreement, surpluses did not build up. The long dry fall permitted continuance of activities at a higher level than normal throughout October and November so that there was no abrupt release of large numbers of workers. Migratory workers departed for home areas upon completion of jobs, again with no build up of surplus labor.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fine cooperative effort of other state agencies, their local offices and personnel, growers and processors, and Volunteer Representatives made 1960 a very good year for the farm placement program, despite natural difficulties affecting the agricultural economy.

Administrative and operational changes in the farm placement program are not contemplated but some adjustments will be made. These will be minor designed to smooth out some of the bugs encountered in implementation of the Secretary's Revised Regulations, principally in the field of domestic housing inspection.

PART 2

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The year 1960 closes with definite deficiencies of moisture, poor to fair range conditions, a forecast of substantially smaller (4 bushels) than 1960 winter wheat yield, on a 13% larger acreage, with little or no snow cover on dormit fields, short measurements of depth on irrigation source snow courses, and, in some areas, an insufficient supply of livestock feed, should weather shut off grazing.

While unemployment totals at year end are high, the supply of labor which will be available for agriculture remains at the same level as in the first three months of 1960. This could be cut into drastically when the record consturction period anticipated swings into gear, particularly if it starts early.

Elimination of acreage allotments will bring about a substantial increase in sugar beet planting, (61,700 acres in 1960), limited by the amount of ground suitable and ready for cropping in 1961, the capacity of the four processing plants, and the available market for sugar. The percentage of increase in total acreage is not yet established but will average not less than 10%. Some of this increase will be taken by growers who have not previously, or at least not recently, produced this crop. This may entail greater housing problems and mean reduced machine availability. Since labor demand for this crop is directly related to acreage, forecast of need must rise in proportion. Conditions at planting time may permit some adjustment, but in any event, the instate labor supply for this crop is nil.

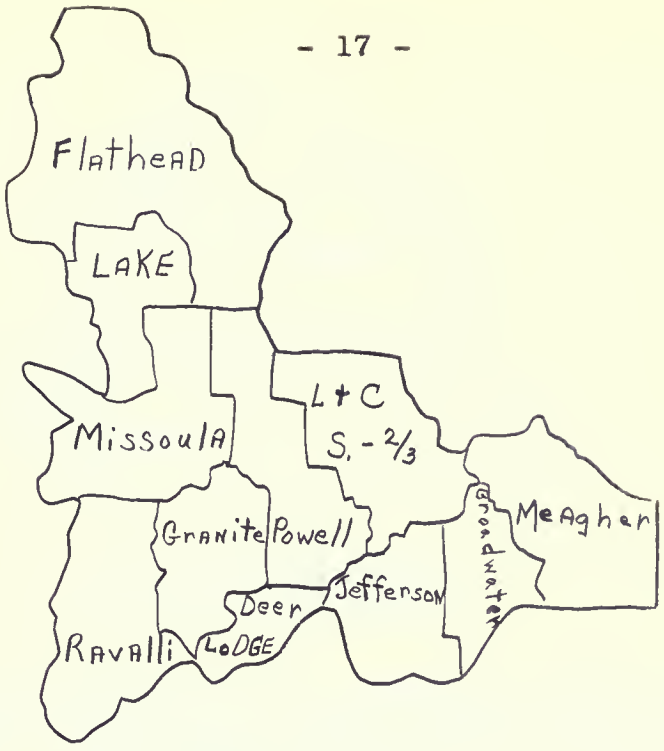
Current winter grain yield forecast does not overcome the increased acreage so early harvest demands should not change substantially from 1960.

Spring wheat acreage will be reduced by that proportion of the 1960 wheat acreage total which shifted to fall wheat. Barley acreage should remain close to the 1960 level as will oats. Rye seedings in the fall of 1960 were more than double those of the previous year.

Hand labor for sugar beet cultivation will, as usual, be the principal labor recruitment problem. The overall need will be increased by 5 to 6 hundred workers in this activity which in 1960 had to be supplemented by nearly 2500 foreign workers. The positive recruitment arrangement in which agency representatives from Colorado recruit in Texas and Arizona in behalf of the Northern Intermountain Area and Central Great Plains.

Sugar beet growing states will be continued. Action was taken in October in a conference including major labor using states and employers in the migratory pattern to smooth out some difficulties in direction of workers. One major sugar processor cooperates in this program.

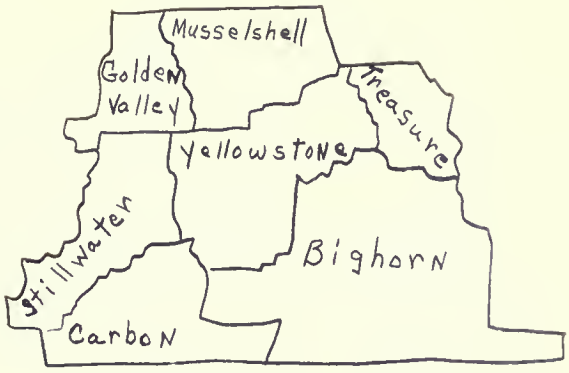
We will work to strengthen and improve the recruitment of workers for another major processor for which delegated hiring authority arrangments were made in Arizona. This employer also maintains a licensed labor agency which in 1960 had difficulty in securing workers for their Montana area. This resulted from word of mouth discouragement in the area of supply as some otherwise satisfied workers were caught in this state by an early storm in 1959. Some of the effect of this bad experience will have worn off by this spring and more workers may be available through this source. At the present time, it does not appear that the anticipated increase number of workers available will be adequate to overcome the increased need and other potential sources must be explored.



AREA 9-27.01
Western Fruit & Sugar Beet

The primary change in labor demand will be in sugar beets. An acreage increase of 53% seems certain. This is by far the largest increase for any area in the state. However, allotments became effective set on the lowest point sugar beet production had ever been in the growing district. Almost half of the good sugar beet ground in the area has been held out of production for years. Labor need will increase in direct proportion to acreage.

This is a lumbering and logging area. If poor lumber market continues, agricultural workers will be available for other areas. These will be heavy farm machinery operators who are not available for the hand cultivating in which shortage is anticipated. Local and migratory workers should be available for all activities except sugar beet cultivation. Small organized sheep shearing crews will be available for work within the area in the first four months of the period and outside the area thereafter.



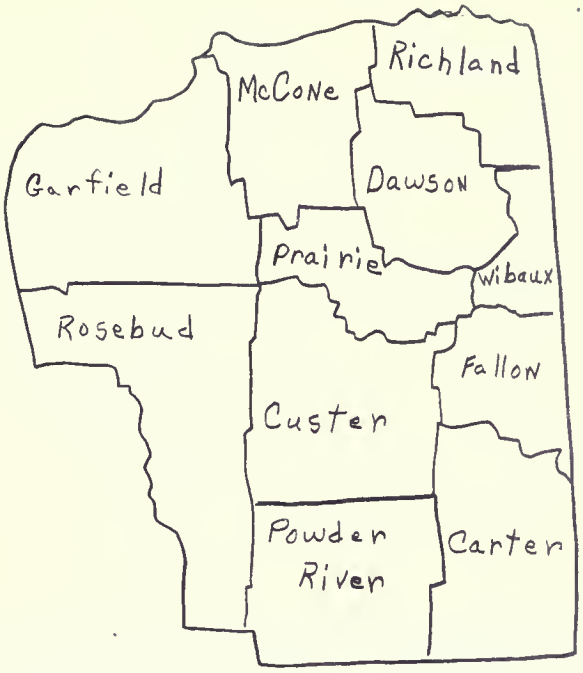
AREA 9-27.02
Southern Sugar Beets

Labor demands will be much the same as in previous season for all activities except sugar beet thinning and hoeing. A 10% increase in this crop acreage is anticipated. Hand labor demand will be slightly higher but not directly proportioned to sugar beet acreage increase. Most of the increase will be absorbed by current growers and their labor use is limited by availability of on-farm housing. Plantings to extend the period of work rather than larger numbers of workers can be expected, as well as the greatest possible use of machine assists. Out-of-state labor works this activity..

Taggers will be needed in January and February. Probably to an extent where area supply will be indadequate. Shearers will also be in short supply for March, April and possibly May, with some local shearers thereafter being willing to move to other areas or to adjoining states.

Hand harvest labor for the canning corn crop will be secured in sufficient numbers by on-reservation recruitment in the Lame Deer - Berneytown area.

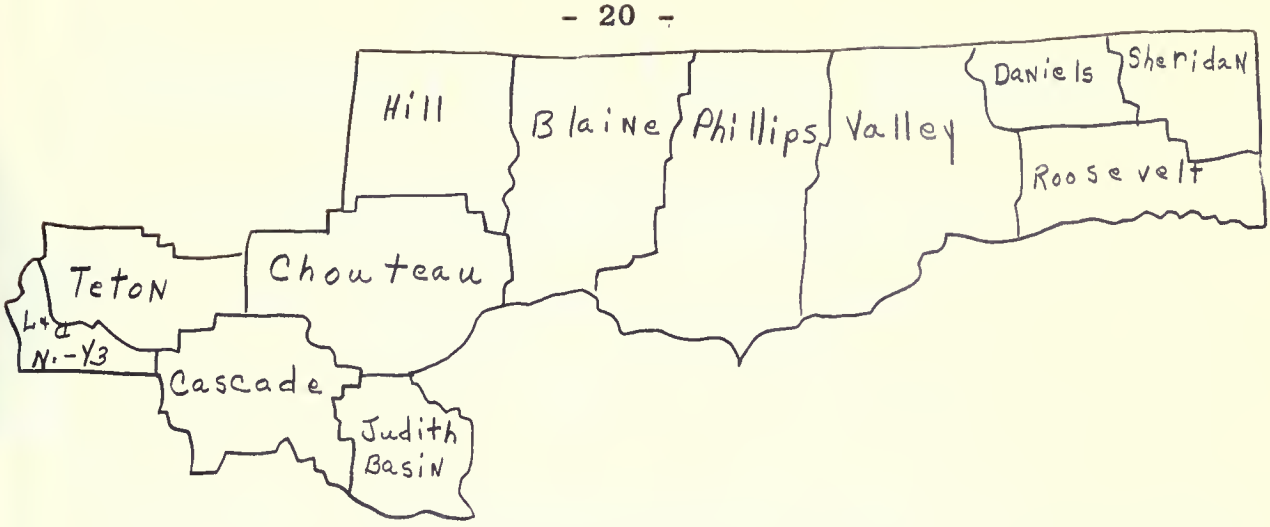
Availability of local labor for the preparation of grain lands, planting and fallowing will be affected by Yellowtail Construction requirements, and greater dependence upon in-migrants from the East may be necessary. It is possible, of course, that this project may draw in an oversupply of labor, some of which may make themselves available for farm work.



AREA 9-27.03
Lower Yellowstone Beet and Grain

This predominately wheat and livestock area will have little change in major crops and activities. Labor demand in livestock and grain farming should increase, however, if spring moisture give planted crops and meadows a good start. In both the 1959 and 1960 seasons growing season moisture has been poor over much of the dry farming area and crops have been light, holding late fallow and harvest hiring to a minimum.

In the irrigated Yellowstone Valley, sugar beets will increase about 10% in acreage with a paralell increase in labor demand for thinning and hoeing. Practically no local orintrastate labor will be available for the activity. This is, however, the preferred area as far as interstate hand labor for cultivation is concerned and regular clearance procedures provided the major portion of the labor used in 1960. There was supplementary foreign labor used during the season, but it was only a small percentage of the total. The bulk of the expected increase in domestic migratory labor supply will prefer this area and should come close to satisfying all demands.



AREA 9-27.04

This is also a grain and livestock area in which local, intrastate and voluntary in-migrating out-of-state workers are expected to satisfy all demands except for hand cultivation of the minor acreage of sugar beets. There is no local labor willing to perform this activity as there is a simultaneous demand for mechanized farming hands.

The status of acreage of sugar beets in this area is unclear. Some rise in planting can be expected, but its extent is not yet known. Sugar beets raised in this area are shipped to Billings, a distance of up to 350 miles by rail. This does not encourage acreage expansion, particularly should there be interest in raising more of the crop closer to the point of processing. For the present, then, it appears that sugar beet acreage and labor demand should remain about the same as 1960.

Grain acreage is forecast at approximately the same as 1960. However, spring labor demands will be reduced unless there is substantial winter-kill in the larger acreages of fall seeding grains. Fall grain was seeded, over much of the area, under poor conditions for germination and is presently uncovered and in extremely vulnerable condition.

Montana Farm Labor Bulletin

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Sam W. Mitchell Building — Helena, Montana
Phone HIckory 2-3260 — Ext. 633

September 7, 1960 Number 22

This bulletin is for information and does not constitute a job order. Call, wire or write before referral.

STERN
DA: Main activities are haying and general ranch work. No shortages at present time. ather has been colder than the yearly seasonal average for August, with some rain and ow flurries.
Activity - general farm work in preparation for winter. Second cutting of hay about pleted. Some crop loss due to heavy rains. Surplus of local and transit farm workers.
NO REPORT
ON: NO REPORT
Showers continue to slow windup of hay harvest. Supply presently about equal to demand. ect some shortage when weather permits full scale haying. Wages $7-$8 day.
LL: Main activities start of winter wheat seeding, summer fallowing, small grain harvest. ather has been cold and rainy. Clear and sunny today. Labor supply adequate.
LA: NO REPORT
NO REPORT
N FALLS: NO REPORT

TH CENTRAL
S: NO REPORT
: Current activities are grain harvest, seed bed preparation, seeding of winter wheat haying second cutting. Winter wheat harvest is about 75% completed, barley about 10%, ring wheat about 10%, oats about 8% and the second cutting of alfalfa is just about 100% pleted. Short 7 single farm hands with general experience - jobs are of seasonal to manent nature with wages from $175 to $200 a month plus B&R. Short 2 married couples, with general ranch experience and for men to work only. Jobs are of permanent nature h wages at $250 per month plus rent free housing. Scattered showers during the week ayed harvest and haying in several parts of the valley temporarily only. Transient labor ement very slow for this time of year.
WN: NO REPORT
STON: NO REPORT

STERN
E: Main activities corn cutting, haying, fall plowing, seeding. Labor supply meeting and. Anticipate slight labor shortage in next two weeks. Wages - same. Weather - normal.
ITY: NO REPORT
Main activities - summer fallowing, corn cutting, irrigating. Hiring for sugar beet vest well started. Short 1 truck driver for beet harvest. Wages $8 to $10 day plus B&R. not anticipate any labor shortages.

RTH CENTRAL

NK: Harvest 50% complete - balance on border. No shortages. Other activity general farm rk.

W: Main activities haying, summer fallowing. Damp windy weather interferred with haying erations the past few days. Supply of farm workers meeting demand.

FALLS: NO REPORT

NO REPORT

: Harvest 90% completed. Planting and rock picking main activities. Transient labor eting demand.

OINT: NO REPORT

IONTANA STATE
LOYMENT SERVICE
P. O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER
ACT OF CONGRESS

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION, PRINCIPAL, CROPS, 1959 & 1960

(Estimate of December 1, 1960)

Crops	Acreage (thousands) Planted		Acreage (thousands) Harvested		Production (thousands of units)		
	1959	1960	1959	1960	Unit	1959	1960
Corn	152	132	148	127	Bu.	3239	3556
All Wheat	4448	4251	4140	4118	Bu.	82,090	79,777
Winter	2075	2116	1807	2042	Bu.	46,350	44,924
Spring	2373	2135	2323	2076	Bu.	35,740	34,593
Other Grain	2437	2321	2149	2006	Bu.	59,984	48,363
Flaxseed	25	42	20	35	Bu.	126	245
Potatoes	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.3	Cwt.	1,320	1,302
Dry Beans	15	13	14	12	Cwt.	195	200
Sugar Beets	57.7	61.7	52.8	60.6	Tons	834	842
Mustard Seed	51	88.0	48.0	77.5	Lbs. Cleaned	15,350	19,313
Apples					Bu.	85	25
All Cherries					Tons	1,580	1,410
Hay			2359	2298	Tons	3,009	2,965

Courtesy of Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES -- 1961

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
ANACONDA LOCAL OFFICE	**117 Main Street**	**John J. McCarthy, Manager**	**LOgan 3-5531**
Frank Irvine	Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge Creamery	54
Charles Popich	Drummond	Turf Bar	4091
C. R. Metcalf	Philipsburg	Club Bar	107
Frank & June Kincaid	Deer Lodge	Brown's Cigar Store	32
BILLINGS LOCAL OFFICE	**624 No. 24th. St.**	**Clarence Nybo, Manager**	**ALpine 2-5631**
Joe Arthun	Absarokee	Stockman's Feed & Supply	Davis 8-2316
Steve Morin	Arlee	Log Cabin Bar	PA 6--9305
C. A. Swindler	Acton	General Store & P.O.	
Hans Sylling	Bridger	Carbon Implement Co.	6633
George Pue	Ballantine	Ballantine Merc.	YO 7-2721
J. F. Reynolds	Big Horn	Big Horn Merc.	
Bender Auction Market	Billings	1123-3rd.Ave. N.	CH 5-4734
Ray Kallem	Broadview	Farmers Union Oil Co.	G-38
Tom Mulvihill	Columbus	New Atlas Bar	2951
Kenneth Perrin	Custer	Perrin Motors	
Deems Texaco	Custer	Texaco Service Station	
Joe Malek	Edgar	Edgar Bar	
C. P. Emmett & Son	Fromberg	Carbon Implement Co.	6931
Bill Martin	Garryowen	Garryowen Merc.	
Henry Hardt	Hardin	Mission Bar	300
Lawrence Althoff	Huntly	Althoff Merc. Co.	FI 8-3205
E. Hogan & R. A. Baumann	Joliet	Hogan & Baumann Seeds	YO 2-3555
Roy Hageman	Laurel	Hageman Elevator	456
O.P. Balgard & E.T. Bildon	Lavina	Slayton Merc. Co.	
P. J. Nichols	Lodge Grass	General Merchandise Store	9411
Jack Treats	Melstone	Antler's Bar & Hotel	EL 8-2210
R. C. Slavin	Molt	Slavin Lumber Co.	4141
Floyd Eastlick	Park City	Trail Garage	305 J-3
Don Bollinger	Pompeys Pillar	Bollinger & Sons	
Charles Cook	Rapelje	General Store	5132 - ABSA.
W. A. Baker	Reed Point	General Store	2321
Ralph A. Seaman	Red Lodge	Seaman's Elevator	255
Ed Castagne	Roberts	New Deal Bar	098 - J-4
Norman Peterson	Roberts		
John Durrin	Roscoe	Bar-O-Bar	
The Arcade	Roundup	230 Main	75
John Britt	Roundup	Hub Bar	488
Tom Schauff	Ryegate	Ryegate Bar	
Julian Nix	Ryegate	Nix Bar	LO 8-2264
Jens Skilbred	Shawmut	Shawmut Service Sta.&Repair	
C. A. Bickford	Shepherd	Shepherd Merc. Co.	
James S. Butler	Silesia	Gen. Merc. Store	
Bollinger Store	Worden	Bollinger Store	YO 7-2050
Howard Curry	Wyola	Curry	2271

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
BOZEMAN LOCAL OFFICE	**234 East Main**	**Arthur Koch, Manager**	**JUniper 6-5455**
Francis Miller	Belgrade	Mint Bar & Cafe	42
Lloyd H. Miller	Belgrade	Mint Bar & Cafe	42
Leonard McAtee	Cameron	Cameron Store	MU 2-5411
Mae Sellards	Gal. Gateway	Old Faithful Inn	2481
Alex Parsnick	Harrison	Parsnick Garage	MU 5-2222
James DeJong	Manhattan	Church Hill Shopping Center	AT 4-6887
Jack Paul	Manhattan	Stockman Exchange	
Ed Denke	Norris	Norris Grocery	MU 2-4402
Fred Lane	Three Forks	Fred's Place	26
Fred Nelson	Ennis	Nelson Inc.	
George Lang	Ennis	Lang's Bar & Bowling	
BUTTE LOCAL OFFICE	**206 West Granite**	**Clayton Garner, Manager**	**2-2387**
Victor Magnus	Alder	Farmer's Union Store	VI 2-5500
Roy Wilkinson	Cardwell	Wilkinson Grocery	AT 7-3613
Frank Actis	Melrose	Actis Grocery Store	Melrose 20
Harry Odden	Sheridan	Texaco Service Station	
Ruth Birrer	Twin Bridges		
F. C. Fetty	Wisdom		
Otto Grauman & Son	Whitehall	Jefferson Grain Co.	7-3808
CUT BANK LOCAL OFFICE	**116 East Main Street**	**Larry Porter, Manager**	**WEst 8-2191**
Louis Bear Child	Browning		
G. V. Johnson	Browning	Johnson's Station	
Glacier County Welfare Off.	Browning	P. O. Box 175	FE 8-3465
Kay Hoyt	Browning	Hoyt's Carter Service	FE 8-4130
Gordon Brandon	Cut Bank	Del Bonita District	WE 8-2848
H. R. Malmon	Heartbutte		
Arthur Heppler	Santa Rita	Santa Rita Tavern	
DILLON LOCAL OFFICE	**33 Center Street**	**Paul Stahl, Manager**	**MUtual 3-5501**
Carl Matter	Jackson		
Phil Lyons	Lima		
Joe Mihelish	Lima		
Cecil Whetmore	Monida		
GLASGOW LOCAL OFFICE	**221 5th St. So.**	**Roy Johnson, Manager**	**AC 8-9639**
Ben Decker	Frazer	Decker Motor Sales	MY-54180
Bruce Schuler	Hindsdale	F. U. Station	2221
E. N. Young	Malta	Montana Hotel	
Leo Kinshella	Whitewater		
Carroll Hanson	Malta	Conoco Service	
Vernon Dostert	Nashua	Vic's Bar	2621

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
GLASGOW LOCAL OFFICE	221 fifth St. South	Roy Johnson, Manager	AC 8-9639
Elmer Walstad	Opheim	Helleckson Lumber	PO 2-3362
Art Pehlke	Saco	Tower Service Station	JA 7-3214
GLENDIVE LOCAL OFFICE	221 South Kendrick	Harley Dyer, Manager	EMpire 5-3611
Glen Coutts	Richey	Farmers Union Oil Co.	EM 5-3940
GREAT FALLS LOCAL OFFICE	1000 First Ave. South	Ted Lebsock, Manager	GLendale 3-0351
R. E. McBratney	Augusta		LO 2-3281
Cliff Frank	Belt	Fender Chev. Co.	2251
B. David Werner	Stanford	Stanford Hotel & Cafe	LO 6-9906
Ray Blohm	Fort Benton	Husky Service Station	
Marvin Black	Augusta	Conoco Service Station	LO 2-3642
Club Secretary	Big Sandy	Rotery Club	
Harry Friberg	Ulm	General Mills Elevator	
Ethel Clark	Loma	Village Inn	RE 9-2311
J. R. Decker	Dutton	Case Implement Co.	GR 6-3271
Eddy Joyce	Geraldine	Continental Oil Bulk Plant	RE 7-4561
Oliver W. Larson	Belt	Gen. Mills Elevator Co.	2771
Ernie Thorn	Fairfield	Ernie's Shoe Store	ING 7-3435
George Ronning	Fort Benton	City Marshall	459
Nan Tripplett	Geyser	Grocery Store	RE 5-2161
Charles Thompson	Highwood		
T. A. Cornett	Pendroy	Pool Hall	
Wess Webb	Cascade	Conoco Service Station	
HAMILTON LOCAL OFFICE	333 Main Street	Pershing Menager, Manager	178
Henry Holtet	Darby	Darmont Hotel	PA 8-9902
Paul Dayton, Prop.	Victor (East)	Casey's Store	
Ken Avery	Stevensville	Ken's Club	150
Elmer G. Poll	Sula	Sula Store	PA 8-3364
HAVE LOCAL OFFICE	416 First Street	Tom Kuka, Manager	26-5-4366
Leonard Johnson	Box Elder	Pastime Bar & Cafe	EL 2-4246
Keller & Grahm	Chinook	Bar X Cafe	EL 7-3410
Norman McGuire	Harlem	Harlem Pool Hall	EL 3-9989
John Hultin	Hingham	International Ele. Opr.	EX 7-2110
Kenneth Hanson	Hingham	Service Station	
Mike Meyers	Inverness	Inverness Hotel	EL 9-2141
Clarence Wehr	Rudyard	Wehr's Auto Supply	EL 5-2442

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
HELENA LOCAL OFFICE 515 N. Last Chance Gulch Gordon Fillinger, Manager HI 2-4813			
J. F. Moore	Avon	Red & White Store	
Rex Davison	Boulder	Windsor Hotel	2831
Donald Wilden & Gordon Williams	Lincoln	Lincoln Service Station	
W. Y. Fowler	White Sulphur Springs	Co. Extension Agent	
Arthur Doak	White Sulphur Springs	Melody Lane Bar	3221
T. E. Weggeland	Wolf Creek	Service Garage	CE 5-4266
Paul Hart	Helena	York Route	
Jack Myles	Helena	York Route	
LEWISTOWN LOCAL OFFICE 215 Third Ave. No. Don Ferguson, Manager KEystone 8-3286			
Mr. & Mrs. Wetzel	Buffalo	Buffalo Hardware	
Agnes Roberts	Christina		
Clarence Russell	Coffee Creek	Russell's Bar	
Charles Fenner	Danver	Danver Bar	
Dick Baldridge	Moccasin	Dick's 76 Service	GA 3-5284
Mart Brothers	Winnett	Town Tavern	
Earl Spurgeon	Denton	M & M Impl. Co.	
John Hruska	Denton	Farmer's Bar	
William Pauli	Dupuyer	Dupuyer's Service Station	
E. R. Taite	Fergus	Fergus Merc. Co.	
C. H. Evans	Grass Range	Cec's Bar	
A. W. Biegel	Harlowton	Biegel's Bar	16
E. C. Lewis	Hilger	Pioneer Bar	
Newt Johnson	Hobson	Hobson Bar	
H. C. Wilhelms	Judith Gap	Judith Gap Cavern	
H. A. Ashcraft	Mocassin	Mocassin Bar	
K. Courtnage	Moore	Farmers Union Elev.	FR 4-2321
Dewey Myers	Moore	Office Bar	
W. D. Werner	Stanford		
Mike Machler & John Mayberry	Roy	Roy Bar	
Evan Jacobson	Two Dot	Two Dot Bar	
Janice & Wayne Kelly	Utica	J & W Grocery	GA 3-5335
Duncan Gilespie	Windham	Gilespie Drug Store	
Burt Fuller	Winifred	Winifred Tavern	
Floyd H. Burkdall	Winnett	Smitty's Bar	
LIVINGSTON LOCAL OFFICE 123 East Callendar Harry Grant, Manager ACademy 2-0520			
Glen Jones	Clyde Park	Clyde Park Grocery	
Fritz Peterson	Big Timber	County Agent	WE 2-4454
Jeanette Soiland	Springdale	Grocery Store	

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
MILES CITY LOCAL OFFICE	12 N. Tenth Street	Charles Cunningham, Mgr.	CEdar 2-1316
John Johnson	Alzada	Alzada Bar	
Clarence Heiser	Baker	Heiser's Bar	402
Owen Hedges, Jr.	Ekalaka	Old Stand Bar	MA 8-3311
Vern Issac	Jordan	Bear Inn Bar & Cafe	
Loule Neidge	Rosebud	Longhorn Bar	
Harry Brost	Terry	Brost Clothing Store	ME 7-5530
Glenn Blakesley	Forsyth	Blakesley's Bar	
MISSOULA LOCAL OFFICE	123 East Front Street	C. C. Warner, Manager	LIncoln 3-7171
W. C. Coughlin	Helmville	Coughlin's I.G.A. Store	SW 3-2627 OV.
Ted McKinnon	Superior	Box 488	
Jack Siebert	Frenchtown	Siebert's Serv. Station	TA 3-4402
Frank Cyr	Huson	Huson Merc.	TA 3-4417
Max Hughes	Lolo	Hughes Merc. Co.	
POLSON LOCAL OFFICE	Salish Hotel Bldg.	Chauncey Biffle, Manager	89-L
William Evans	Charlo	Co-op Station	
E. J. Wamsley	Moiese	Wamsley's Store	14-F-4 Chlo.
Milo Jensen	Ronan	Conoco Bulk Station	1462
Walter Hamel	St. Ignatius	Walt's Carter Service	SH 5-3634
SHELBY LOCAL OFFICE	402 - 1st Street South	Roland Bingham, Manager	HEmlock 4-5575
Ivan Remmen	Brady	Dusty's Bar	SK 3-9993
Dodds Keith, Sheriff	Chester		ES 4-3161
Russ Slynstead	Joplin	Joplin Merc.	
Paul E. Nason	Sunburst	Farmers Co-op Oil Co.	
A. C. Jannusch	Dupuyer	Carter Service Station	GR 2-3363
Homer Faulkner	Sunburst	Gamble Store	
Clem Brigl	Shelby	Toole County Agent	HE 4-5351
Douglas Smith	Chester	Liberty County Agent	ED 4-2491
Mike Jackson	Conrad	Pondera Co. Agent	
Charles Reed	Conrad	Ed's Tavern	
SIDNEY LOCAL OFFICE	120 South Central	Otto Peterson, Manager	36
Albert Watterson	Fairview	City Clerk	2594
S. A. Douglas	Crane	Retail Crocer	023-J-3
Oscar G. Petrick	Lambert	Petrick Implement	
Emil Nitschke	Savage	Tavern Keeper	

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
THOMPSON FALLS LOCAL OFFICE	Black Bear Building	Arthur Koenen, Manager	TA 7-3472
Joesph Grenier	Dixon	Dixon Cafe	
E. C. Mulick	Perma	General	
Marie Kline	Perma	General Store	
Carl H. Dahl	Plains		
Herbert Beckers	Hot Springs	Soil Conserv. Service	
Frank Herzig	Lonepine	General Store	3531 S
WOLF POINT LOCAL OFFICE	314 Main Street	Wilfred Buettner, Manager	237
James Wangerin	Outlook	Wangerin Grocery	TW 5-3341
Al Doucette	Redstone	Redstone Bar	TW 5-3418 OT
James O'Toole	Froid	Mint Bar	
Claire Johnson	Raymond	Johnson's Hardware	
Warren Peterson	Reserve	Farmers Co-op Ass'n	